The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,433.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 58	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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First insertion	Rs. 1 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
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,, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	6 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time no special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-6 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our current ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2.

All Orders, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. PATNA, 1,781 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Sparks, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th February 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Feb.		Feb
Leaves Bombay	19	Leaves Tuticorin	2
,, Cochin	20	,, Colombo	3
,, Calicut	20	,, Negapatam	March 4
,, Mangalore	20	,, Pondicherry	5
,, Carwar	21	,, Madras	8
,, Goa		,, Masulipatam	8
,, Vingorla		,, Coconada	8
,, Ratnagherry		,, Vizagapatam	9
,, Malwan		,, Calcutta	11

For Freight or Passage apply to the Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains	Tons.	H.P.	For.	1876.
Mariedale	E. L. Baker	2621	450	Suez.	&c.
Peshawar	C. A. White	3781	600	Southampton,	28th March.
Ceylon	J. Orman	2111	450	Suez.	&c.
Hydaspes	D. Henoldson	2264	450	Southampton.	18th
Travancore	W. R. Andrews.	1940	400	Suez.	20th, &c.
Pekin	W. Woolcott	3777	600	Southampton.	7th April
Venetia	G. J. Bebet	2785	450	Suez.	3rd, &c.
Siam	N. W. Hazelwood	2091	500	Southampton.	10th, &c.
Lombardy	S. M. Gillson	2723	450	Suez.	17th, &c.
Malwa	P. S. Tomlin	2393	450	Suez.	24th, &c.
Zambesi	A. Symons	2422	400	Suez.	1st, &c.
Deccan	J. D. Guby	3429	550	Southampton.	8th, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled gratuitous to ship-board.

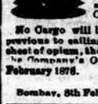
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd Feb. 1876, at 2 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GEELONG, Captain C. Fraser, (1,835 Tons, and 250 H.P.) will be despatched as above carrying H.M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 19th February 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th February 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, PORT SAID, AND GIBRALTAR.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON WEDNESDAY, 23RD FEB.

THE powerful Steamer EUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain J. R. McKay, will sail from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ, PORT SAID and GIB. RALTAR, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Feb. positively.

For passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th January 1876.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL TO SAIL ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH FEBRUARY, POSITIVELY.

THE fine Steamer ERL KING, 2,178 Tons Register, 300 H. P., nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL on SATURDAY, the 19th February positively. This Steamer has superior First-Class accommodation, and carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th February 1876.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective [illegible] CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the Steamer unless it be [illegible] Captain.

[illegible] & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY,

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH,

LAST NIGHT OF THE

Burlesque,

ISLAND OF JEWELS.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18TH,

CASTE.

ESTER ECCLES.....Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19TH,

Dion Boucicault's Greatest Drama,

THE OCTOROON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; and Gallery, Rs. 2.

Doors open at half-past 8. Performances to commence at 9.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

FOR TWO NIGHTS MORE

AT REDUCE PRICES.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH AND 18TH.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

DAVENPORT BROTHERS

AND

PROFESSOR FAY

IN THEIR MYSTERIOUS AND STARTLING WONDERS.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17TH,

GRAND FAMILY SEANCE

Under the patronage of

Mrs. ARDASEER HORMUSJEE WADIA, OF LOWJEE CASTLE.

Doors open at 8 o'clock; Séance to commence at 9 precisely.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Body of the Hall.....Rs. 2 | Gallery.....Re. 1.

Reserved Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s, without extra charge, where the plan of the Hall can be seen.

Application for private Séances in private houses to be made at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Special Tram Cars will be available after the performance to both Colaba and Byculla.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

LARGE SUPPLIES of this preparation have been received.

Price per 10s. 6d. bottle Rs. 6 cash.

A liberal discount to the Trade.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.), BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

WARBURG'S

FEVER TINCTURE

AS USED BY

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR THE TROOPS IN INDIA,

Invaluable in all cases of Fever, from the mildest to the most malignant.

(See "Leading Article" in Times of India, Dec. 16th, 1875.)

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size bottle	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3 8
Large ,, ,,	5 0	5 12

AGENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that QUALIFIED VACCINATORS will attend the Municipal Stables as under. NO FEE is allowed to the operators. Respectable persons wishing to be vaccinated at their own houses are requested to communicate with the Health Department Inspectress or with the Health Officer:—

Stables.	Hours.	Dates, Feb. 1876.
Mody Bay	Morning, 7-30 to 10-30	18, 22, 26.
Grass Market		
Ramsteegoora	Evening, 3 to 5-30	
Rope Bunder	P.M.	
Chinchpoogli	Morning	
Foreshore		

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen	30	0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Spirit equal to the first class brands of Hennessy, Martell, and others, commonly sold at a higher rate	27	0
OLD BRANDY; a sound wholesome spirit	23	0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout the whole of India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF

LONDON, PARIS AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *élite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

In giving publicity to the subjoined list of the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavor and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this City.

TERMS CASH.

Name of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs.	a.	From 15 lbs and upwards. Rs.	a.	Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine ...	1	12	1	10	Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c. liberally dealt with.
Organge Pekoe	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	10	1	8	
Holta Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Byjnauth Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine ...	1	8	1	6	
Souchong	1	6	1	4	
Royal Family Mixture	1	2	1	0	

These excellent Teas are sold at the depot from 1 lb upwards.

☞ TO ENSURE PROMPT DESPATCH, ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED WITH REMITTANCES OR GOOD REFERENCES.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

H. M. THE KING OF PORTUGAL has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to one of the oldest Houses in the Island of MADEIRA, Messrs. [illegible] BROS. & Co.—now that nine consecutive good

HOUSES TO BE LET.

CUMBALLA HILL.

THE UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of T. G. HEWLETT, Esq. It has Four Bed and Bath Rooms, a Drawing and Dining Room. Rent Rs. 300. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, on Malabar Hill, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, No. 190 lately vacated by D. S. Kemp, Esq. Rent very moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

HORNBY ROW.

SECOND FLOOR of a House in Hornby Row, in the occupation of Mr. Jarvis. Rent Rs 90. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY CHEMICAL AND ACID WORKS, BY COORLA, BOMBAY.—SULPHURIC ACID Manufactured by Messrs. PESTIE BROTHERS. Purchasers should apply direct to the works or to the undermentioned Godown, No. 80, Duncan Road, near Two Tanks.

MOOLJEE THACKERSEY, Sole Agent.

Bombay, November, 1875.

NOTICE.

THERE will be an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB of WESTERN INDIA at the CLUB HOUSE at 1 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 22nd February, to consider the following proposal:—

To PURCHASE the BUILDINGS now rented by the Club and raise FUNDS for that purpose.

FRED. SPRING, Captain R. A., Honorary Secretary.

Club of Western India, Poona, 8th February 1876.

NOTICE.

THE first issue of a WEEKLY PAPER, entitled "THE TRUE REFORMER," and intended to fill the place of the late *Indian Observer*, will be published shortly; and intending SUBSCRIBERS are requested to send in their NAMES and ADDRESSES to the Undersigned, who will send the newspaper with the assistance of many of the able contributors to the *Observer*, who have already promised him their support. ADVANCE SUBSCRIPTIONS are NOT REQUIRED, but early registration of names is desirable. RATES of SUBSCRIPTION will be Rs. 5 quarterly without Postage, and Rs. 6 with Postage.

H. W. STAINFORTH, 7, Chowringhee Lane, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK TIMBER at the RODIBAG DEPOT, near Karwar, on the 29th February 1876 at following days:—

419 Logs of about 2,500 Candies measurement on which a moderate upset price will be placed, will be sold on the following terms:—

1. 25 per cent. deposit on all purchases at the conclusion of each day's sale.
2. Balance to be paid and Timber removed by the 25th March 1876.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

R. G. C. WESTBROOK, Superintendent Timber Depot, Karwar.

Karwar, 12th February 1876.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. R. CAMPBELL and Co. beg to inform their Friends and the Public that they have this day COMMENCED BUSINESS as GENERAL MERCHANTS at MAHABLESHWER.

Parties coming up for the Season will find it both more convenient and economical to obtain their supplies from us, which we guarantee to be of the best quality. As we shall aim at supplying nearly all demands, our stock by the end of February will comprise Beer, Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Oilmanstores, Provisions, Tin, Glassware, Crockery-ware, Cutlery, Plated-ware, Boots, Shoes, Stationery, Ammunition, Groceries, Patent Medicines, Books, Shirts, Hosiery, Perfumery, Riding Requisites, Sticks, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

R. CAMPBELL & Co.

Mahableshwar, 15th February 1876.

NOTICE.—HENRY EUSTACE BRIGHT, Esquire, de cased—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS as CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIM upon or against the ESTATE of HENRY EUSTACE BRIGHT, formerly of Bombay, but late of No. 24, Norfolk Crescent, Hyde Park, in the County of [illegible] the 22nd day of May 1875, of which Property and [illegible] Bombay with the Exemplification of Will and [illegible] 1876 by the [illegible] to FRANCIS LAW [illegible] Law, are required [illegible] March 1876, to send [illegible] Green, within [illegible] upon or [illegible] the ex-

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA!

THE TRADE can be supplied with this favourite TEA at most reasonable rates by STIRLING and CULBARD, Umritsur

Terms on Application.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS. For particulars apply to

A. H. BULL, Sahebgunge, via Lucknow Oudh.

FRASER AND MILLER, ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.

Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT P. GRANT AND SON'S, 2, BAMPART ROW, SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHIPS, SPURS, AND MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

COMMISSION AGENT AND GENERAL MERCHANT, BOMBAY.

		Rs.
PRIME INDIANA CIGARS	Per 1,000	25
LONG'S CHEROOT	,,	15
PRIME DAWSON'S MUSTER	,,	16
LEISURE HOUR	,,	16
BURMAHS	,,	9
CIGARETTES per 100 Rs. 1-4, 1-8 and	,,	3
SUN DRIED CUT HONEY DEW in ½ lb tins Each		1
BEST BLACK TEA (trial solicited)	per pound	0 14
BEST MIXED ,, do.	,,	1 0
WHITE CRYSTALISED SUGAR, No. 1, per 28	,,	4 4
COFFEE	,,	1 0

Beer, Wines, Oilmanstores, &c. supplied to order.

W. J. ESSAI, CORNER OF MEADOW AND FORBES STREET.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE, CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT KALBADEVIE ROAD, BOMBAY

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold-Gilt Furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Mosaic Orange, Chairs, &c. &c.

BEDSTEAD.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Steel her Beds of all sizes, Bean Cots, Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs Wood and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, Zinc and Iron Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

SURAT WORK BOXES.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

LAMPS.

Carriage and Buggy Lamps; Carriage and Buggy Whips; Police Hand Lanterns; Round Hanging Globes, plain or flowered with gold gilt, &c., Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tucker, from one to twelve lights; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold; Breakfast Sets; Washhand Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and

FURNITURE.

Damask, Velvets, Gimps, Fringes, [illegible] description; Carpets in Pieces, [illegible] Pillows and Mattresses of Horse-hair

...LLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EV... 16TH FEB. 1876.

...n Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday was ...reported as closing quiet but steady, Surats ...at previous prices on the spot, but the day's ... only reached 8,000 bales and to arrive ...re were slightly easier. Of Fair Omra, with ...Fair clause, February-March shipment, ...d, there are now sellers at 4¼d. ; Good Fair, ... the G. F. clause at 4 13/16 ; and Good Fair ...llers, with the G. F. clause, March-April ...ment, via Canal, at 4 13/16 per lb ...his morning's market opened unchanged, pro... sales 10,000, actual imports 7,000 bales. ...om New York Mid-Uplands is ready is still ...ed at 13 cents.; May shipment at 13 9/16 cents ...lb. Gold has advanced from 113 to 113¼. ...hange on London is quoted at $4-86 per £ ...rling. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ...s are as follows :—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
...day's Receipts	18,000	12,000	21,000
...s days' do	61,000	51,000	70,000
...al receipts since 1st Sep.	3,243,000	2,781,000	2,896,000

...n the Manchester Piece Goods Market yester... but a limited business was done and prices are ...ted at 1d. per piece lower in Shirtings and ... per lb. in Twist.

...he London General Produce Markets are un...nged in every respect. At the Colonial Wool ...e 104,000 bales were offered, but there was no ...nge in prices.

...ar Silver in London yesterday was quoted at ...d., an advance of d. per oz. from Saturday. ...nsols this morning are given at 94¼ ; French ...ntes at 105.

STERLING EXCHANGE to day has been steady at ...sterday's rates with no great amount of busi... doing, a general disposition being shown to ...wait the results of the biddings for Council Drafts ...London to-day. The advance in Silver, although ...ght, would be in favour of higher rates, but on ...e other hand, we have now the definite informa... that Government have no intention of altering ...ir system of financing for the Home Charges ...hich removes the possibility of rates being ...fected by other than the natural influences ...f the market, viz.:—the price of Silver, and the ...ount of funds required to finance our export ...ade. We quote to-day on London.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 811/161	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	1s. 9d	,,
Documents 3 ,,	1s. 9 1.16d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business ...d rates are nominally unchanged, as also is ...overnment Paper.

In the SHARE MARKET there has been next to ...thing doing to-day and there is no special ...ange in prices to note.

COTTON continues dull but fairly steady at ...evious figures. The extent of buying is still ...imited owing to the poor enquiry for Surats at ...me, moreover supplies continue so small that ...rices are supported at an unduly high level. ...his is more particularly the case in Good Fair ...mra and Good Ginned Broach which are ...aintained at figures equivalent to Liverpool ...rival quotations without commission. As for... ...ard sales of February shipments are covered, ...owever, buyers will be able to hold off until ...llers are more easily dealt with, and steadier ...usiness may then be more practicable. Arrivals ...to the up-country markets do not increase ...they ought to. In the Berars it is evident ...at the ryots are doing all they can to keep ...ck their holdings, but in the case of Broach ...e delay is due to the lateness of the crop. ...orm Mowas and Bhownuggar there is next ...o nothing come forward yet, but these descrip...ons with Dholleras which is reported to be a ...ry good crop, should begin to make a sensible ...ddition to supplies in the course of the next ...ree weeks.

FREIGHTS by steam maintain the slight im...provement of yesterday, £1-17-6 being now ...aid out for even large lots. By sail there is no ...notable change, £2-2 6 being the rate for the ...o vessels on the berth for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS are just a shade better to-day. ...he business doing is still moderate, but the ...quiry has been a degree more active at the ...w rates current.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
20,000	100	all	5 p.c.	Agra Bank	98
20,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.c.	Bank of Bombay New...	702½
8,000	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras.....	1,200
20,000	250	all	8 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	621½	all	xxx	Oone. & Shanghai Bank	315
80,000	250	all	12½ 8 do.	National Bank of India..	109
		all	12 do.	Oriental Bank.....	49 5

FRESS COMPANIES.

120	5,000	2,250	300 pc.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,450
200	2,000	1,150	85 pc.	Albert Co. Kurrachee...	740
160	500	all	15 p.a.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
880	1,000	1,000		Alfred Mills Co.....	1,105
180	12,000	11,000	425 pc.	Apollo Press Co.....	8,300
176	1,000	all	...	Bellary	775
200	500	all	65 pc.	Berar Company (New) ..	505
400	250	all	62 pc.	Indian Press Co.	285
400	250	all	84 pc.	Broach Cotton Co.....	
400	1,500	all	75 pc.	Carwar Co.	
800	250	all	...	Cocconada Press	
800	1,250	all	100 pc.	Colaba	
800	1,000	all	Nil.	Dho	
160	1,000	all	180 pc.		
800	2,000				

commanded by Captain J. Whitmore, ... Turkish Empire. With regard to t... have ascertained that the wooden ship Hospodar left Bombay as already stated. As to the iron ship Hospodar, said to have been spoken by the Dubash's boat we understand that there is no iron ship of that name on any of our shipping lists or code signal book, so she must be quite a new vessel.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
15	Winona.....	Bray	Liverpool, Oct 18.
	Dahlia (s).....	Jon	Jeddah, Jan 21.
16	Lady Melville.....	Hansen	Calcutta, Jan 10.
	Bankcorne (s)	Collin	Glasgow, Jan 8.
	Bengal (s)	Walker	Liverpool, Feb 12.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
16	Rinaldo (s)	Newman	Liverpool.
	Xantho(s).....	Edwards	Rangoon,

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Geelong, to China, &c.
Steamer Mars, to Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Barque Soolee, Gibbs, to Full.
Brig Letecia, Nacoda, to Mauritius.
Barque Futhe Sultan, Nacoda, to Alleppy.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
11	Nova	Napier	London, Sept 30.
	Star of Greece	Shaw.....	London, Nov 3.
	Albert Victor	Johnstone....	Shanghai, Jan 2.
	Wimrod	Kingcome.....	Madras, Jan 21.
12	Ralpoodana(s).....	Morby	... Jan 22.
	Star of Burnswick..	Richards	Rio, Nov 13.
	Rescue	Williams	Galle, Jan 1.
	Red Cross.....	Edwards	Liverpool, Sept 6.
	Corinna.....	Jasselyn	Tuticorin, Jan 13.
	M. of Londonderry	Millan	All ppes. Dec 31.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
11	Pokhara (s).....	.....	.....
12	Africa. (s)	.....	.....
	H. M S Osborne (s).	.....	.....
	Scorpio(s)	.....	.....
	Glenroy	.....	.....
	Thessalus	.....	.....
	Va conver	.....	.....
	Mokauna	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.			
14	Bokhara (s).....	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Palm s, 1500 bundles nail rod iron. Triumjee Jeevun ; 2 cases hardware, Dawjee Cavjee, 945 bundles hoop iron, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 8 casks glassware, Narsjee Canjee
Vesperian s—10 bags sodawater corks, Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy.
Bellona s—50 boxes hardware, Joomma Sucoor ; 1,168 bundles hoop iron, Abdoollaly Sumsoodin.

FROM LONDON.

Vizen s—8 packages hardware, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Menzaleh s—67 casks beer, Stewart and Buchanan.
Vesperian s—30 cases slates, Essoobhoy Ebramjee
Alnwick Castle, s—24 boxes iron nails H Cliseon and Co ; 32 boxes plate glass , Abdool Hoosein Alybhoy ; 2 cases marber paper and 7 cases playing cards, John G. Elmore and Co,
Palm s—8 packages hardware, Ezeekully Hevtoolla.
Earl King s—12 cases paper, Volkart Brothers ; 0 cases oilmongstore, Joomma Sucoor ; 51 casks beer, Nusserwanjee Apunjeejee ; 12 cases cans, Hajee Esmail, Hajee Noormahomed, 4 cases lamps, D. Chothea and Co ; 500 tube steel, Ramchunder Madadew and Co ; 70 kegs shots, Soomar Veera'

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rinaldo s—30 bales wool, and 6182 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co.
Earl King s—360 cwts myrabollams, Hajee Oomar Hajee Sudick ; 31 bales wool and 100 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagree and Co ; 491 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Framjee Sands and Co ; 57 bales cotton, Goculdas Cullianjee.
Menzaleh s—109 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy ; 52 bales cotton, Mohunjee Parmanund ; 150 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 20 bales cotton, Doomarsee Dhurumsee ; 100 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass ; 114 bales cotton, Dyall Moorarjee ; 30 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 19 bales wool, Asharn Khangee.
Bellona s—50 bales wool, Goculdass Toolsedass ; 53 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsey and Co ; 43 bales cotton, Lowjee Jadowjee ; 78 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 188 cwts coir, Jatsey Bhimsey.
Europa s—130 cwts horns, Ommerbhoy Chandabhoy ; 200 bales wool, Nurses Khattow ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart and Co ; 25 bales wool Dewjee Bhanjee and Co.
Scio s—4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon & Co ; 7891 cwts linseed, W and A Graham & Co ; 15 bales cotton, Sullaman Molladeens ; 13 bales cotton, Naranjee Bhimjee.

FOR LONDON.

Victoria Cross—200 bales bones, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.
Clydesdale—212 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khattow.
St Alof s—15 cwts gall, Mo ljeebhoy Gangjee ; 173 cwts cocoanut oil, Mooljee Jaitha & Co ; 760 cwts wet dates, Rottonchund Damoomull ; 327 cwts rapeseed, Vullunjee Ghellichund ; 10 cwts aniseed star, Doorkadass Gorundass.
Peshawar—98 cwts dry ginger & 43 cwts nuxvomica, Samjee Pudomsee ; 25 bales hides, Nanseebhoy Allarakhia.

FOR NEW YORK.

Europa s—252 cwts dry ginger, W & A Graham & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Eshool s—813½ cwts black pepper, & 180 cwts myrabollams, Harridass Gangjee ; 178 cwts wheat, 294 cwts linseed, 76½ cwts pepper, and 28 cwts peacock feathers, Tyebjee and Co ; 1 bag coffee, George Lockhart & Co.
Menengu—700 bales cotton, & 6,000 cwts linseed, Vinay & Co.
Rajpoot—850 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Standard s—7,500 cwts ground nuts 20,678½ cwts gingellyseed, 630 cwts cocoanut oil, and 250 cwts hemp, Ralli Brothers & Co ; 4 bales skins, E Spinner and Co ; 650 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Kashgar s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Mars s—2,400 cwts teaseed and 7,800 cwts groundnuts, Ewart Latham and Co

FOR GENOA.

Kashgar s—200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

Prince Amadeo s—240 cwts ...

Kashgar s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Br...

Kashgar s—20... Gad... and C...

Mr T Roberts, Judicial Asst, Lahore, has obtained nine months' furlough to Europe, under Section 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from the 10th March 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Surgn-Maj E McKellar, 1st Bengal Cav, is appointed Civil Surgn of Sialkot, in succession to Surgn-Maj H Potter, 17th Bengal Cav.

Mr W Tolbert, Offg Depy Comr, Jhang, has obtained two years' furlough to Europe, under Section 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code together with thirty days' subsidiary leave under Section 18 (a) with effect from the 1st March 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Surgn J Bennett, late Offg Supt of Vaccination, Punjab, reported his arrival at Bombay, on the 27th Jan 1876, on return from sick furlough to Europe.

Mr G W Rivaz, Asst Comr, from the Lahore to the Jullundur district.

Mr C R Stulpnagel, M A, Ph D Asst Professor, Govt College, Lahore, is appointed Professor, vice Mr W T Lindsay, deceased, with effect from the 1st Jan 1876.

Mr Stulpnagel will continue to officiate as Principal Govt College, Lahore.

Mr Lepel Griffin, Supt of the Kapurthala State, is appointed to officiate as Secy to the Govt of the Punjab, vice Mr T H Thornton, appointed to officiate as Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept.

Mr C M Rivaz, Under-Secy to the Govt of the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Supt of the Kapurthala State vice Mr Lepel Griffin.

Mr F E Moore, Judicial Asst, Amritsar, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of Rohtak, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd Feb 1876, vice Mr G Knox, proceeding on furlough.

Maj C Beadon, Judicial Asst of Jullundur, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of Jullundur, as a temporary arrangement with effect from the afternoon of the 31st Jan 1876.

The Revd S H Reamish, Chaplain of Jullundur, has obtained two years' furlough to Europe, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The Revd J H Hocking, Chaplain of Kangra, has obtained two years' furlough to Europe, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from the 28th Feb 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Maj E A C Lambert, Cant Mag of Peshawar, is appointed to officiate as Cant Mag of Mozan Meer as a temporary arrangement, vice Maj M Ramsay, proceeding on furlough, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd Feb 1876.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr T Mc G Dyer-Ede, Asst Supt of Police, Umballa, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Woshurpur.

Mr J Rawlins, Offg Asst 1st Supt of Police, is transferred from the Lahore to the Rawalpindi dist.

Mr T N Rogers, Asst Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from the Delhi to the Umballa dist.

Mr H S Dunsford, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from the Shahpur to the Karnal dist.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt J M D Lowes, 2nd Punjab Infy, is granted leave of absence for thirty days from the 7th inst, or from such date as he may avail himself of it, to port of embarkation, preparatory to furlough granted in G G O No 1179, dated 29th Nov 1875, with permission to proceed from Umballa.

Surg G Thomson, M D, 1st Punjab Cavy, is granted leave of absence for thirty days from 10th Feb current, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to port of embarkation, preparatory to furlough granted in G G O No 1292, dated 21st Dec 1875.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Bengal Gen Garrison Order, Fort William, dated 31st Jan 1876, appointing Surg T Robinson, M D, to officiate in medical charge of the 2 Battn 8th Infy, vice Surg Maj H Cookson, transferred to the Civil Dept.

Peshawar District Order, dated 29th Jan 1876, appointing Surg Maj W G Smith, M D 27th, Regt Punjab N I, to the medical charge of the Lock Hospital at Nowshera from the date on which he may relieve Surg T Robinson, M D.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr D G Gordon officiated as Contr, P W A Punjab, from the forenoon of the 27th Sept 1875 to the forenoon of the 15th Nov 1875.

The following temporary promotions are made by H E the Lt Govr with effect from the 9th April 1875, consequent on the demotion of Mr A Bean on furlough :—

Mr J H Lyons, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, to be Ex Engr 2nd grade.
Capt F T Wynne, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, to be Ex Engr 3rd grade.
Mr T B Morris, Asst Engr, 1st grade, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade
Mr B G Wallis, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade
Consequent on the return of Mr T H Willson from furlough the above officers reverted to their former grades on the 30th May 1875.

The following permanent promotions are made with effect from the 4th Dec 1875, consequent on the departure of Capt F T Wynne, R E, to England on completion of his tour of service in India :—

Mr T B Morris, Asst Engr, 1st grade, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade.
Mr B G Wallis, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade
Mr T B Morris, Asst Engr, on return from special duty in Ladakh, is posted to the 2nd Div, Lahore and Peshawar Road, which he joined on the forenoon of the 5th Dec 1875.

Temporary Sub-Overseer Thakore Das, D-rajat Div, having been convicted by a criminal court of criminal breach of trust is dismissed from the P W D with effect from the 25th Oct 1875, and is proscribed from further employment under Govt.

HIGH COURT.—17TH FEBRUARY.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

LONG CAUSES.

586-74—Jefferson and Payn—H H The Begum of Bhopal vs The G I P Railway Company Ld—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner.

Before the Honourable Mr JUSTICE GREEN.

For Judgment.

627-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dadabhoy Peerbhoy vs Syed Merashaw—L Fletcher.

LONG CAUSES.

609-74—Chalk and Turner—Emnabai widow vs Hajee Ally Mahmed Hajee &c.—Ballkrishna and B, and Crawford and B —Part heard.

66-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Purshotum Roopram vs Mathuradas Roopram and another—Fletcher and Smith—Part heard

556-74—Fletcher and Smith—Heerjeebhoy Jeena vs Trebhowan dass Nuthoobhoy—Shapoorji and Thacurdass.

616-75—Janardhan and Ghandhibhoy Govardhandass Nurrotumdass vs Ramjee Bhica Coombhar—Fletcher and Smith.

517-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Oodhowjee Meghjee vs Balmookoond Abajee—In person.

183-75—L Fletcher—Sedoo Raghoo vs Pandoo Jamoo and another—In person.

43-74—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Sitabai widow vs Wittobai Pandoorung and others—Shapoorjee and T.

477-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—A G Latham and others vs The Cocconada Press Company, Ld—Shapoorji and Thacurdas.

Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE KENDALL.

For Argument.

458-75—Tyabjee and Sayne—Balaji Juggonnath vs Abdool Latiff

THE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION

on the annual report of the Police of the Bombay Presidency, recently published, shows in para. 9 what the cost is per man in each of the districts. The Northern Division is put down at Rs. 168 per man and the Southern at Rs. 161-7. In computing the cost per man it does not appear that the number of military at present scattered over the districts and performing Police duties has been taken into the calculation. For instance, regiments in Poona are at present supplying men for Police in the Poona districts ; the 15th Regiment N. I. at Nuggur has sent men to take charge of Mamlutdars' Cutcherries in the Nassick districts ; and the 13th Regiment N. I. at Malligaum supplies some men for Kandeish, in which province the addition has been made of a squadron of cavalry to assist in keeping down crime. If the pay of these men were calculated, in estimating the cost of the Police, as it certainly should be, the pay of each man belonging to the Police force in each division would appear to be much greater than it is now shown to be.

If the Police are not strong enough to do the work, why not increase their numbers ? It never can be intended that the Army should supply the numerical deficiency of the Police, and, so long as it has to do so the Government have no right to expect a standard of efficiency from the Army, for with that its Police duties must necessarily interfere. Much has been written about the Native Army, but in our Presidency, where regiments are cut up to perform Police work, how can an officer expect to have any *esprit de corps* ? The strength of the Police in each district was settled after mature consideration ; but if Police Superintendents cannot, without the aid of the military, perform the whole of their duties, the Government must perceive that the time has arrived for making arrangements more satisfactory than at present. It must be most disheartening to officers to find their regiments cut up to do Police work, and, apparently, for the purpose of showing how successful Police Superintendents have been in suppressing crime. In Guzerat, Sholapore, Kulladghee and Sind this military assistance has not been given, but in Poona especially, in Nuggur and Kandeish military guards have been placed at the different Cutcherries, to set free the Police for other duties.

THE APPOINTMENT

of Colonel Michael to the Military Secretaryship at Madras deserves comment for the reason that the Madras papers distinctly state the appointment was made at

...remitters by "suspending" the drawing of Council Bills. But have the gentlemen who are so ready to volunteer this advice any clear idea of what "suspension" means ? The Bills are drawn to provide funds for carrying on the government of India ; and this money must be found from year to year in some way or other. If India does not pay it in cash, she must borrow it, so that suspension of Council drafts really means a new loan, to be raised for the purpose of throwing on future years the expense of this year's administration of India. Suppose, however, that the Home Government is able, with the cash it may have in hand, to make necessary payments for six months without drawing on India. Still, there are the monthly bills accumulating, and the relief purchased by a six months' suspension of the drafts this year would be dearly purchased by an increase of 50 per cent. in the amount of next year's drafts to refill the exhausted Treasury. Who can prophesy, too, that the exchangeable value of the rupee will not be lower next year than it is now ? The Government, therefore, is bound to insist on the regular payment of its drafts for the current year, or it will entangle itself in an endless network of loans. Exchange must take care of itself ; and Anglo-Indian critics who want Government help to raise it should support our demand for the only practicable remedy that we can discern for the diminished flow of English capital into India—namely, a much more liberal expenditure by the State on reproductive works.

d'Espagne all shattered by the advent of Fortunatus with the Royal *billet doux* in his pocket ! We may depend upon it, that, however distinguished an individual Sir Samuel may have been, the "advancing of his interests" worked much mischief. Indeed, we should not probably be far wrong if we attributed the mediocrity of Indian Government to a practice which promotes men of "interest" to the highest posts in the State in preference to men of talent. It is rarely that a self-made man is heard of in the Indian Services, unless after a great war, or some such crisis as the Mutiny, when talent asserts itself and has to be recognised. Most of the men who reach the top of the tree in India have been hoisted up to the first branches, at least, on the backs of their relatives, and there is always a father or uncle, or may be an aunt, on the uppermost boughs to hold out a hand to the aspirant for honours and fame. The general practice of nepotism renders it practically impossible for talent to obtain a chance, but the system avenges itself in the poor diplomacy, the indifferent jurisdiction, the unofficered Native Army, with the many other defects of Indian administration. The only time Indian Government is truly vigorous and admirable is soon after the country emerges from a war or a mutiny, when Lawrences and Outrams have been brought into the conduct of affairs ; but when peace, petticoats, and private interests prevail, administrative vigour sinks into that mediocrity which is all that can be looked for from men pushed up to office by their friends. Doubtless there may be clever men with interest as well as without it. This is not denied, but their average is not great because their numbers are comparatively few.

It is only by constantly exposing glaring cases of "Dowbism," and by actively watching the dispensation of Government patronage, that the Press can exercise any wholesome check upon the general inclination of men in authority to provide for their families and their friends' families at the expense of the public—and it is a fortunate thing for the latter that the Press does not shirk its duty in this matter. Once upon a time, when the voice of public opinion here was faint and uncertain, it was the saying in India that every second man you met with a large official income was a Ramsay or a Ramsay's cousin. For that was the period of the Laird of Cockpen, a great period of Indian history truly, but we believe there was only one of the Ramsays after all who left his mark upon it. Nepotism, indeed, never pays the public, but is, on the contrary, one of its most tiresome foes. The obstructiveness of the Barnacles, of circumlocution, and of the way how not to do it, has its origin in the practice which gets the dull race of Dowbinto responsible offices ; and thinking of this, and of the adaptability of the Indian soil to the growth of a very noxious weed, we confess to regret that the Prince of Wales should have interested himself, as it is said he has done, in this appointment at Madras. Colonel Michael may be as good as any other man for the appointment for all we know to the contrary, but it would have been better if the Madras Government had discovered the Colonel's merits for itself rather than through the intervention of the Prince of Wales.

18-POUNDER TARGET PRACTICE IN THE HARBOUR.

YESTERDAY the inhabitants of Bombay were startled by the sounds of big-gun firing which proceeded from the mouth of the harbour, and they might have concluded that the ships of the Flying Squadron had quarrelled among themselves, and were endeavouring to settle their dispute with the arbitrament of arms. The secret, however, simply was that the 18-ton guns of the Abyssinia turret-ship were being practised. The turret-ships Magdala and Abyssinia have very little to do as a rule, and to give them the appearance of justifying their existence it has lately been customary to take them out to the mouth of the harbour and fire a few rounds of shot from them with the off chance of hitting the moored barrel and flag which, combined, do duty as a target. A half battery of artillery is appointed to work the Magdala guns, and another to work those of the Abyssinia, and an endeavour is made to give occupation to the guns and turrets of each ship at least twice a quarter. More attention to

THE PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

THE HADJEE IN BOMBAY—II.

WEARISOME and far from mirth-provoking is the task which awaits the Hadjee on his arrival in Bombay, should he wish to secure a residence fit to live in. If the Hadjee is a fortunate man, he is saved the trouble of finding his lodging by getting some one in Bombay to whom he is known, or to whom he has a letter of introduction, to secure one for him previous to his arrival, in which case he has nothing to do on arriving but take possession of the tenement already secured for him. But a large percentage of the Hadjees are not so lucky, and on reaching Bombay are, perforce, compelled to establish themselves temporarily at least within the inhospitable walls of the Dhurumsalla, or adopt the less dignified, though often more satisfactory proceeding, of abiding for a day or two at the house of a friendly *jatwalla*. Enquiries having been made as to the existence of available dwellings, the Hadjee is sure to hear that never since it was a town was there such an abundance of "eligible premises" awaiting with anxiety the advent of an occupier. Of course the additional advantage of being extraordinarily cheap is claimed for one and all of these establishments, as well as the more every day requirement that there should be a cookhouse and a water pipe and sundry other necessaries attached to it. Full of hope, the Hadjee sets out attended by one or more friends, principally of that class who esteem *buckshish* as a valuable and patriotic institution, tending greatly to their own especial benefit. Proceeding down the Bhendy Bazaar, our Hadjee turns to the left down one of the many mohlas which branch off from the bazaar, and then proceeding alternately through dirty and nauseous smelling gullies, barely wide enough to let a bullock cart pass through, and streets with ruts and holes and big stones projecting up every few feet, sufficient to break the springs of a dozen carriages in about as many yards, he at last finds himself landed in the district of Nagpada and in a "street" rivelling the "Highway" of London for odour and filth, but far away and beyond anything that London can produce in the shape of noise and unseemly sights. Having inspected the house, the sensible Hadjee declines to occupy, especially as he learns that the rent so far from being moderate, is sufficient for the hire of a good sized shop in one of the neighbouring bazaars Once more through lanes, gullies, sewers, and bye-ways, and then he comes to another house situated somewhat better and his hopes begin to rise, until he learns that the only empty room has been taken- To try again and again is the only course, and time after time the same answer is given, until at length the Hadjee having traversed some six or seven miles gets a dwelling with which he is fain to satisfy himself. Passing upstairs to the first, second, or even fourth or fifth storey by a narrow and precipitous stairway, he enters his *mukan* by a door barely big enough to admit a good sized man and finds himself in a room from fifteen to twenty feet square, which occupies the centre of the house. In front of this room there is another one about the same size, with a couple of windows and a door opening out on a verandah, which shakes in an ominous manner, should the Hadjee be daring enough to tread upon it. Behind these rooms there is another smaller one which is fitted as a cookhouse, with a set of three small fireplaces and a place in the corner, consisting of a low stone or brick and plaster wall enclosing a portion of the floor about two and-a-half feet square, that answers the purpose of a bathroom and close to which is the water pipe—an element of civilization that is regarded by the natives of India as one of the greatest, and decidedly the most beneficial effects of the wisdom of the *Sircar*. To the rear of the cookhouse is generally situated another but very much smaller room, for which the Hadjee is likewise indebted to the *Sircar*, and of which no more particular description needs be given. In the front or principal room, there are ... small lockers let into the w... glazed ... in whi... his books—... has an... *lams*, &c. ...wal...

favourite, and a few plantains, oranges, &c. Placed in racks extending round a portion of the walls, "Rogers'" lemonade and other mineral waters occupy a prominent place, while a clock and a rudely executed picture of the *Caaba* at Mecca are no uncommon adjuncts. Having gravely cast a solemn glance upon all these things, our Hadjee turns to some one sitting near and makes some remark upon the weather, and here, I may say, that it is a great mistake to suppose that Englishmen alone delight to open their conversation with a discussion on the past, present, and probable future of the atmosphere and its belongings ; for invariable the Hindee Moslem sitting in a coffeeshop attacks you in precisely the same manner as nine-tenths of the elderly business gentlemen do, when you meet them in a bus on your way to the city, or fall within their reach in a railway carriage. From the weather our Hadjee gets to the name, trade, business or occupation of his companion, his residence, family, exact religious views, and other points of like importance and interest, and these being all satisfactory explained, he proceeds to unburthen his mind and gives the same information to his hearer, adding with due emphasis that being a stranger in Bombay, and in want of a ship for Jeddah, he needs some assistance in the way of finding out an agent or charterer, selecting a good ship and getting a cheap passage, &c., a want which his newly made friend commonly professes a willingness to, but as a matter of fact never does supply.

THE SASSOON REFORMATORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having alluded in my address yesterday to the somewhat unsatisfactory condition of the Sassoon Reformatory, as I had seen it in October last, I beg to state that I have had the pleasure of visiting that institution to-day with Mr. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, and Mr. Narayen Pandurang, the Secretary of the Institution, and that I found the improvement satisfactory under the new Superintendent. The progress made in the last few months does great credit to the indefatigable Secretary. I hope that with the further improvements contemplated, it will become a model institute.—Yours, &c.,

MARY CARPENTER.

Malabar Hill, 15th February.

THE RAILWAY CROSSING AT MIDDLE COLABA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A word in your columns about an annoyance which is very severely felt by the Colaba residents will perhaps have a salutary effect. It is well known that there is a railway crossing in middle Colaba where the line enters the Sassoon Docks. Permission to lay this crossing was obtained from the Municipality after considerable opposition in the Corporation and Town Council, and one might have supposed that it would have been used with as much regard to public convenience as practicable. This, however, is not the case, and I do not think there is a crossing elsewhere in Bombay where the public are detained so long or so ruthlessly as at this one in Middle Colaba. A few mornings ago, while hastening to catch the train, I was detained fifteen minutes. This morning I was detained five minutes and another gentleman twenty minutes by his watch, and on both these occasions the trains kept shunting backwards and forward leaving the roadway clear in several instances for at least two minutes at a time, but the gates were kept inexorably closed. In one case I counted upwards of a hundred persons in vehicles and on foot waiting to get across, when the gates were closed and no train visible. This for even a law-abiding people is rather trying. If the officials of the Dock or Railway would select a time for shunting when there are few people about, the nuisance would not be so great, but they appear to study the public inconvenience by shutting up the road in the busiest time of the day—in the morning from 8 to 10 or 11. They ought to be compelled to open the gates at least once every three minutes. I trust the energetic Municipal Commissioner will assert the right of the public to its own roadway. —Yours, &c. AN AGGRIEVED RESIDENT.

THEFT OF LETTERS SENT BY POST.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Fort Police Court, the ... named Nusserwanjee Dinshaw, a sorting ... travelling post office between Bomb... was recently committed for ... Sessions of the press... ...ost was again plac...

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE DEBATE ON THE PURCHASE OF THE SUEZ CANAL SHARES.

LONDON, 16TH FEB.

No division is expected on the purchase of the Suez Canal shares. The opposition is limited to details; it is contended that the Government have shewn haste and lack of knowledge of responsibilities.

THE INDIAN POSTAGE.

The postage to India, *via* Brindisi, will be eight pence, and *via* Southampton six pence, from July next.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, 16TH FEB.

The Duke of Buckingham arrived this evening. He was received by Colonel Earle, Aide de Camp to the Viceroy, and was escorted by a guard of honour.

Major Champain, Director General of the Indo-European Telegraph, is expected to-morrow.

The subscription to the Zoological Garden amounts to Rs. 1,70,000.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CAMP NUGGLA, KUMAON, 15TH FEB.

The Prince and party are advancing by easy stages towards Nepaul, striking camp daily. Fair sport has been obtained at deer and other game. Only one tiger, however, has been seen. The Prince yesterday shot a fine bear, and Lord Aylesford another. All the party are in excellent health.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

INDIAN POSTAGE.

LONDON, 15TH FEB.

Replying to a question from Mr. Thomson Hankey this evening, the Postmaster General, Lord John Manners, said that India will be admitted into the Postal Union on the 1st July next, and from that date the postage between England and India will be, *via* Southampton, six pence; and *via* Brindisi, eight pence.

THE SLAVE QUESTION.

The Royal Commission of Enquiry relative to the Slave Trade has been appointed.

LORD LYTTON'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Robert Morier, C. B., who was formerly Secretary of the British Legation at Frankfort, has been appointed British Minister at Lisbon, in succession to Lord Lytton.

THE DETACHED SQUADRON.

The Detached Squadron which left Bombay harbour on Monday last, under instructions to call at Singapore, has only been ordered to China for better protection of the shipping there, consequent upon the plundering of the Anna during the absence of several of Her Majesty's vessels in the Straits.

LONDON, 15TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Sarats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera.....	4½d.

In the Manchester Market there has been a limited business.

7lbs. Shirtings	6s. 7½d.
8½lbs. do.	7s. 9d.
40s Mule Twist	0s. 11½d.
3 per cent. Consols for Account....	94½.
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	105.
Bar Silver	54½.
Departure—Sestos.	

[illegible] order in the *Gazette of* [illegible] may be specially [illegible] owance to a [illegible] but we

scarcity of water and intense suffering among man and beast. The Mysore District has experienced a total failure of crops, which has driven the grain merchants of that quarter into the Wynaad markets, to offer prices too tempt-ingly high to be met with prudent self-denial on the part of the more fortunate possessors of the precious commodity. We are assured that unless grain depôts are formed at such places as Menantoddy, Vythery, Sultan's Battery and Goodalore, before the October harvest is reaped, —famine among the inhabitants of the Wynaad estates may be looked forward to as no uncertain contingency."

A CORRESPONDENT at Agra writes to the *Railway Service Gazette* the following account of a narrow escape of the Prince of Wales, of which we have heard nothing previously:—"The Prince narrowly escaped being thrown down a danger-ous khud on his journey to Gwalior. The carriage was drawn by four Artillery horses, the leaders shied at something and swerved, and were dragging the carriage to the edge of the khud, and in a few minutes more horses, car-riage, and riders would have been rolled over. The Artilleryman who rode one of the shaft horses, with great presence of mind, dug his spurs into his horse's side, and, by sheer strength of arm, turned the horse's head in the right direction; the impetus was so great, that the two factious leaders were literally dragged away from the direction of the khud, and the hind wheels of the carriage just shaved the edge of it, and the inmates were saved. I understand that His Royal Highness is fully aware of the danger he escaped, and he has shown his grati-tude to the Artilleryman by a present, and there can be no doubt that the Commander-in-Chief will also, in some way or other, reward the man for his courage and cool presence of mind."

THE *Pioneer*:—With his usual loyal readiness to fall in with the views of the Supreme Govern-ment, Maharaja Holkar has followed the example of the little State of Ulwar, by entering into ar-rangements for ultimately adopting the new coin-age proposed in the Bill which Sir William Muir has introduced into the Legislative Council. We may therefore anticipate that the other Native States will be equally ready to signify their adhe-sion to a measure so conducive to their own and the public convenience. As Sir William Muir has said, only the *shroff*, or money-changer, bene-fits by the present multiplicity of coinages dif-fering from each other in weight, form, and value. The tender consideration which the Government has shown for the Native Chiefs' jealousy about their sovereign dignities, ought to render them all the more willing to accept a trial of the pro-posed new coinage. The Chiefs, if they agree to this, must of course close their own mints, but the new coins which the Government of India will itself issue for them will be inscribed with "a le-gend and device denoting unmistakeably that it is the coin of the Native State on behalf of which it was minted." Further, even those who agree to the proposed trial, may, if they please, revert to the old system after a specified lapse of time.

The *Japan Mail* concludes an article on Corea with the following remarks, which, if correct, represent a very singular aspect of modern progress:—"It is said that while (Japan) desires to make representations to this effect to Corea, and to warn her of the danger of trying to maintain her old attitude towards the rest of the world. Of course, this, if effectual, would place her in the position of a new missionary of progress, bent on introducing the faith to which she herself has only been recently converted. It would indeed be a curious incident in the world's history should the attempt prove successful—the last made convert becoming the leading pro-pagandist. But the experience of Japan is fresh and real on these points, no bashfulness will stand in her way, and it is far from impossible that her representations may have some effect in the desired direction. The Government, which ought to be fairly informed through its agents at Tsushima, is said to be confident that there will be no war, though the movement in the arsenals seems to show that preparations are being made for any demonstration of force which may unexpectedly be necessary. It is possible that the Coreans will listen to Japan where they would not listen to Europeans, and that they may accept assurances, both with regard to the nature of European intercourse and the benefits derivable from it, which they would not for a moment regard as sincere from those whom they think too much [illegible]ted to tell the truth. The position is [illegible] one. [illegible] be made [illegible] but we

cases having been reported in the cantonment as well as in the city in the last few days. We would draw the attention of the residents of the cantonment to the fact that they are bound by law in any case of small-pox occurring on their premises to report, within two hours, the fact of its occurrence to the Cantonment Magistrate, or to the Police, otherwise they will in ur the penalty of a fine. The object of this law is that precautionary measures may be immediately taken by the authorities for preventing the spread of this fright-ful disease.—*Id.*

CHARGE OF ALLEGED CHEATING BY EUROPEANS.—A charge of cheating has been forefixed, under very remarkable circumstances, against two European employes of the G. I. P. Railway Company at Lanowlee, in the Court of Dr. A. G. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate at Poona, by Mr. Brown, chief constable of the Railway Police, stationed at Lanowlee. The accused are charged with having received the sum of *fifteen annas* each from the Nazir of the Poona Court of Adawlut in excess of the fare actually paid for them or by them from Lanowlee to Poona, when they were summoned to appear as witnesses for the defence in the case of defamation, Heywood *versus* Roberts tried at the late Criminal Sessions. Their accuser, Mr. Brown, was a witness for the prosecution in that case, and got rather roughly handled by Mr. Branson, the counsel for the defence, and by one of the assessors who tried it, and who spoke on his mind very freely. Mr. Brown appears for the prosecution, and Mr. Allen for the defence.—*Id.*

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

ON Tuesday night Robertson's comedy "Caste" was performed by Mrs Lewis's Company in first-rate style. The general favourite throughout the evening was un-doubtedly "Sister Polly," which part was played by "Miss Tilly Earl" with a vivacity and spirit which quite brought down the house, such as it was, for we were sorry to see such a poor attendance, though, of course, with such a small play-going population as Bombay possesses, bumper houses cannot be expected every night. Last night the Company gave Tom Taylor's great drama "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," and we were glad to see a better house.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

AT a regular sitting of the court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball yesterday, the following among other matters were heard:—

RE MOROBA SUNDERJEE.

Mr. Mayhew, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for an extension of the interim order on the ground that a composition deed had been prepared and signed by the majority of the creditors. The interim order was ex-tended for three months.

RE HAJEE SOOMARKHAN MAHOMED.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. The first petition was dismissed some months ago on the ground that the schedule was not satisfactory There was no opposition, and the ap-plication was granted.

RE HENRY LEONE JARIES.

Mr. Ardaseer Kapadia, who appeared for the insolvent, applied for an interim order for six months on the ground that some of the creditors resided in Europe and had to be served with notices. His Lordship grant-ed the application.

RE NANABHOY CURSONDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Lang opposed the application on the ground that a copy of the affidavit used for the insolvent had not been furnished to his client until a late hour, which precluded him from replying to the statements made therein. The Commissioner granted an interim order for a fortnight, directing a copy of the affidavit to be furnished in time to the opposing creditor.

RE DAVIDAS PURSHOTUMDAS.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia applied on behalf of the insol-vent for the extension of the interim order and for a postponement of the hearing for two months. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

RE DYABHOY LULLOOBHOY.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of an opposing credi-tor, moved that the petition be dismissed for want of prosecution. A certificate by the Clerk of the Court was produced and the Commissioner dismissed the petition.

RE BHOYDAS GOVERDHUNDAS.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia moved for the insolvent for an extension of the interim order and also for a postpone-ment of the hearing, as there was every prospect of an amicable settlement with the creditors. The Com-missioner thought that the Official Assignee should have due notice of the application, and for that purpose extended the interim order for a fortnight only.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day, discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as follow:—Coochaya Nursaya, a fitter, Rs. 889. Lalljee Hemraj, a merchant, Rs. 23,726. Jeswajee Merwanjee, a tody-seller, Rs 468. Bhawoo Succaram, a stone cutter, Rs. 581. Bejonjee Muncherjee and another, liquor-dealers, Rs. 3,363. Shs Abeechund Veerjee, a [illegible]

A FRAUDULENT INSOLVENT SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.

RE NANABHOY BOMONJEE.

AT the Insolvency Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Kemball, the presiding Commissioner, delivered judg-ment in the case of Nanabhoy Bomonjee, a merchant who traded some time ago in partnership with Mr. R. L. King. The case was heard before his Lordship for several days, when Mr. Badroodin Tyabjee, in-structed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the insolvent. Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for Begum Fatma Soolten; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Lee-Warner, appeared for Bhoychund Joomookram; opposing creditors. His Lordship, it would be seen from the full judgment given below, could not regard the insolvent's conduct as otherwise than criminal and sentenced him to four months' imprisonment under the criminal section of the Insolvency Act.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said—Two creditors oppose this application of discharge. No. 1, Begum Fatma Sooltan, widow of the late Hajee Mahomed Hoosein Shirazee, who is entered in the schedule as an admitted creditor in respect of two items of Rs. 25,200-5-0 and Rs. 15,000; and No. 8, Bhoychund Joomookram, also an admitted creditor to the extent of Rs. 23,500. The insolvent filed his sche-dule on the 18th February 1874, amended it on the 24th April, and re-amended it on the 8th of August the same year. Fatma Begum filed grounds of opposition on the 3rd March 1874 and amended grounds on the 1st July following. Bhoychund Joomookram filed his grounds of opposition on the 1st February 1875. In Begum Fatma Soultan's amended statement, no less than nine grounds are urged, but on three only is particular stress placed. (Reads the grounds of opposition Nos. 5, 7, and 8). Bhoychund Joomookram's statement contains ten grounds of opposition, but the ninth is the one princi-pally relied upon. (Reads the ninth ground.) I pro-pose to deal with the opposition of Bhoychund first. He charges the insolvent with having obtained a loan on the deposit of certain securities, and then having by fraud and misrepresentation re-obtained possession of and made away with such secu-rities; in effect he charges him with as gross a piece of fraud as it is possible to conceive whichever way it is looked at. Either the documents deposited were fictitious and the insolvent fraudulently obtained forbearance, or else they were genuine and the insolvent deprived his creditor of a valuable security. But I do not think there is sufficient evidence to support so grave a charge, for although, according to insolvent's own admission, he wrote and sealed a lie after he had obtained the loan in order to deceive the master of the mehta from whom he had obtained it, and the other evidence produced gives the case a very suspicious appearance, still I cannot lose sight of the fact that the two principal witnesses, servants of Bhoychund's firm, have disappeared in a most unaccountable way from Bombay just at the time when their evidence, which is admitted would have been of the last importance, was to be taken. The insolvent is entitled to the benefit of the doubt which necessarily arises from this circumstance; and though the insolvent acted admittedly in an unprincipled manner, still I must acquit him of the fraud alleged. I shall not, however, give the insolvent his costs. I now turn to the Begum's opposition, and here I am compelled to think the evidence against the insolvent most strong. It seems clear to me after a very careful consideration of the whose cir-cumstances of the case, of the oral evidence (notably the deposition of the insolvent himself under cross-exa-mination), of the examination of the Begum taken *de bene esse* by order of this Court, and of the insolvent's own affidavit of the 26th May 1874, that the seven promisso-ry notes for Rs. 10,000 were deposited by Hajee Ma-homed Hoosein, (the Begum's husband) with the insol-vent; that the insolvent without authority used the proceeds of these notes for his own private purposes; that he purposely withheld all entries relating to these notes in his books; and that he vexatiously defended the action for the recovery of the notes, knowing full well that he had no substantial defence to make. I will take these different pieces of evidence which I have noted above in their chrono-logical order. First we have the insolvent's affidavit. (Reads paras. 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the affidavit.) Then we come to the *defens esse* examination, at which it is to be observed that the insolvent failed to attend. (Reads portions of the examination.) And lastly I take the insolvent's cross-examination. (Reads parts of the cross-examination.) The following facts are fully established:—That the notes in question were given to insolvent for the express purpose of being used for the endowment of a mosque; that within a few months after the notes were so deposited, Hajee Mahomed Hoosein died; that not long thereafter insolvent appro-priated these notes to his own use; that he neither inform-ed the Begum what he did with the said notes nor did he enter them at all in his accounts; and that in his written statement he accounted for the disposal of the notes in a way which he knew was false in fact. I feel it is impossible to arrive at any other conclusion than that the insolvent neither had, nor fancied he had, any authority from the Begum to appropriate the notes as he did, and that in order to conceal the fraud which he committed, he wilfully omitted all mention of the notes from his accounts. With regard to the other notes touching which the insolvent was cross-examined at considerable length, it is, I think, sufficient to observe that there is no [illegible] evidence of any dis-honest dealing in respect of [illegible] though the insolvent's manner in the witness-box [illegible] shuffling and [illegible]

maximum pressure of the Malabar Hill reservoir was 258 ft., leaving a difference of only 4 ft. Then the loss by friction had been generally taken by engineers at 4 ft. per mile, and the distance between Vehar and Malabar Hill being 16 miles, this calculation would give a pressure of 64 ft., so that the pressure from Vehar would average 60 ft. less than was necessary to fill the Malabar Hill reservoir. It was very likely that 4 ft. per mile was too large an allowance for the loss by fric-tion, but at that estimate they wanted 60 ft. of pressure. If they took it as only 2 ft. per mile, which was a lower estimate than was ever given, still there would be a de-ficiency in the necessary pressure of 30 ft. Mr. Gostling had not taken the Town Hall datum, but was arguing on various data of pressures taken at various points in the city itself, whereas, of course, he should contrast the datum of the reservoir on Malabar Hill with the datum of the reservoir at Vehar.

Mr. Maclean—What pressure does Mr. Gostling give? Mr. Walton (Executive Engineer).—He has made one confused point here. He has the level of the Malabar Hill reservoir as 133 ft. That is the level of the base of the reservoir, and of course it could only be filled from the top. The reservoir was 25 ft. high, and consequently the level was really 158 ft.; and then 10 ft. should be added to that on account of the datum. The estimate ought to be 233 ft. at the base, and 258 ft. as the height of the level.

Mr. Pedder said that Mr. Gostling's argument, so far as he could make out, was that the pipe he proposed would reduce the friction so much that the actual pressure du-ring the night would be 141 ft., but where he got the 141 ft. he (Mr. Pedder) did not know. Surely the thing must be patent to every one. The level of Vehar was 262 ft., and that of Malabar Hill reservoir was 258 ft., leaving a difference of only 4 ft. which it was clear would not be sufficient for water travelling a dis-tance of 16 miles. That was quite clear; he did not think it could be made clearer. Mr. Gostling's second point seemed to imply that Mr. Walton's scheme was calculated and intended to sacrifice the supply to the town for the benefit of the supply to Malabar Hill. He was bound to say he thought that was pure claptrap. Malabar Hill was selected as the site of the service reservoir, simply because it was the highest point in the town, and gave a minimum pressure of 105 ft., which would command the highest buildings in any part of the town, the Fort, or Colaba. He said minimum, taking the bottom level instead of the top, and making a reduction of 4ft. per mile (for friction) to the extremity of Colaba. Mr. Gostling would not understand what he (Mr. Pedder) had been over and over again explaining, viz.:—the great advantage of a service reservoir in regulating the discharge and enabling them to use a small main. Mr. Walton's scheme gave the city a 32 inches main from the reservoir, and a 24 inches main to the reservoir. Mr. Gostling's third point, about the supply on Mr. Walton's scheme being unequally distributed over the town, was disposed of by para. 28 in the letter to Government, in reference to the high level quarters being supplied from Tulsee. Mr. Gostling's 4th point, he (Mr. Pedder) would remark that this was merely an argument that the supply per day by Mr. Walton's scheme would not be enough for the town. That was a matter of opinion, as he had explained before; but if the objection lay, it applied equally to Mr. Gostling's own scheme. No increase from Vehar would make Tulsee hold more water, or supply more than 4 millions of gallons a day. When Mr. Gostling alluded to Major Tulloch's estimate of the Tulsee yield as 10¼ to 12 million gallons he forgot that that gentleman was arguing that the Tulsee rain-fall was much more than it had since been found to be, viz. 103" instead of 114", as Major Tulloch supposed. Mr. Walton had shown why it would not be wise to raise the Tulsee dams as proposed by Mr. Gostling; also that it would not raise the supply to 7 millions of gallons a day; and, further, that the rainfall would not fill the raised reservoir. He thought that entirely disposed of Mr. Gostling's argument that it was possible to get from Tulsee more than what Mr. Walton proposed, viz.:—4 millions of gallons per day. As to Mr. Gostling's fifth point, regarding the carrying of the Ewoor water when necessary, they could if they chose at once make a Tulsee main large enough to carry the Ewoor water also at any time when they desired to do so. But Mr. Gostling changed his ground; he said previously that his main would carry 29 gallons a head, and now he said it would carry that *plus* 10 gallons a head from Ewoor also. On the 6th point in Mr Gostling's letter, he would remark that Mr. Gostling did not understand his argument that the water-revenue would not rise in arithmetical proportion to the supply. Mr. Gostling's 7th point was met on page 25 of his (Mr. Pedder's) report, and on page 5 of Mr. Walton's report. With regard to the 8th point, it would be very undesirable, in the first place, ever to empty the Vehar Lake. It would take three years to re-fill, or in the case of deficiency in the monsoon, four years; and during that period the city would be reduced to a supply of 17 gallons a head. Therefore, they should never empty Vehar, if they could possibly help it. Mr. Gostling's final argument so far as it was worth anything, was in favour of Mr. Walton's scheme, and entirely op-posed to his own. The whole controversy was now nar-rowed down to the very simple issue if they had to make Ewoor supplementary to Tulsee,—which he himself did not think they would have to do at present— but assuming that they had, and that Tulsee would not give them a sufficient supply, then, was it best to adopt the plan for connecting Ewoor as proposed by Mr. Walton, and carry the water from both Tulsee and Ewoor direct to Bombay by the Malabar Service Reser-voir, or to carry it through Vehar, and without the ser-vice reservoir. That appeared to be really the question at issue. He might say the difference in diameter of Mr. Gostling's main appeared to compensate for the absence of the service reservoir in his scheme. He would now try to state the question before the Council as fairly as he could. Mr Walton's 24 inches main would cost 24½ lakhs, and Mr. Gostling's main would cost 24½ lakhs by the same estimates, the difference between the two being that Mr. Gostling's main would be 43 inches in diameter, against 34, and that it would be 14 miles long instead of 20 miles. Mr. Gostling's scheme lost the advan-tages of a separate pipe to Tulsee and Ewoor, and also of the service reservoir; and he (Mr. Pedder) thought there could be no doubt that those advantages were worth more than 2 lakhs of rupees.

The Chairman said he thought it was of the first pos-sible importance to have a separate pipe from Tulsee, be-cause then they would have two strings to their bow in the event of the Vehar supply giving way.

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee wished to know what was the point the Town Council had to decide.

lake, whereas they preferred to take the maximum level. Col. Crofton had approved of the 24 inches main, and had pointed out that a certain amount of deposit in the pipe should be allowed for. He (Mr. Pedder) hoped the Corporation would have no difficulty whatever, after that, in adopting the 24 inches main in preference to the 22 inches main; and he thought he was speaking the opinion of the Town Council when he said they would recommend that course. But the more the more pressing question whether the main should be 24 inches or 22 inches in diameter, a 34 inches main would carry as Col. Crofton calculated, the total quantity of water of Tulsee and Ewoor together. It was proposed, he thought, by Col Han-cock, that they should adopt the smallest sized main, on the understanding that it should be enlarged when necessary. For that scheme, they must allow the cost of the 24 inches main *plus* half the original cost of a 34 inches main. A 24 inches main would cost 24½ lakhs, and the half of that would be 12¼ lakhs, consequently the entire of that scheme would be 17¼ lakhs,—the cost of the 24 inches main,—*plus* 12¼ lakhs, or 29½ lakhs, as compared with—supposing the 34 inches main to be constructed at once—24½ lakhs.

Lt-Col. Hancock—Well then, if you want the Ewoor water within a year or two, it would be better to spend the 24½ lakhs at once, but if you don't require it within the next ten years, it would be better to adopt that plan.

Dr. Blaney said that so far as their experience went, it would certainly be necessary within the next 10 or 12 years to bring the Ewoor water in along with the Tulsee supply; and he would heartily support the extra ex-penditure of 7¼ lakhs at once. When the Council decided on the 22 inches main, the price of iron piping in England was at its highest; it had now gone down 25 per cent. If they adopted the larger main at once, he thought it gave an earnest to the popu-lation of the town that it was their full intention to give a proper supply. They would have the main ready, and the moment any man could prove that the city required either for domestic purposes, or for its industries, an in-creased supply of water, they could bring in the Ewoor water at once. He thought there was every reason for their heartily supporting this proposition.

Dr. Cook said he thought this was a very broad ques-tion, and a very serious one, and he should like to have time to think about it.

Mr. Maclean asked whether, if they had an increased supply of water they would not require to enlarge the reservoir at Malabar Hill.

Mr. Pedder:—No, I don't think that affects the ques-tion. The present reservior will be quite large enough.

The Chairman suggested, and it was resolved, that the question of the size of the main should be postponed for a week to give those members who had not arrived at a conclusion on the point an opportunity to do so.

PREVALENCE OF SMALL-POX IN THE TOWN.

Mr. Pedder said he had had a reporton this subject from the Health Officer (Dr. Weir) and certain proposals had been made respecting a supply of lint, and of [illegible] facilities for accommo[illegible] which would cost a small sum of money. He had authorised the expenditure, in anticipa-tion of the sanction of the Town Council.

Dr. Hewlett asked if it would not be well, in the event of the number of cases of small-pox largely increasing, to have a temporary building run up as a small-pox hospital. His own hospital was full, and he had frequently to send cases away to other hospitals; and infection would be very likely to spread by conveying patients from place to place through the town.

Dr. Weir sugg-sted that tents might be put up in the hospital compounds.

Dr. Hewlett said there was an objection to the use of tents. Unless they were to be destroyed afterwards they would certainly be objectionable.

Dr. Cook said he thought the newspapers had taken the best precautions that could be taken by exciting public interest, and causing vaccination to be attend-ed to. He should like to know whether they could improve the vaccination department in any way.

Dr. Hewlett suggested that public notices might be issued, stating where heifers would be available, be-cause many persons were ignorant on that point.

This was resolved upon, and after some further conver-sation, the subject dropped.

THE MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

A proposal was submitted from Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wad[illegible], to sell the Municipal buildings to the Corpora-tion at a cost of 4 lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Raghunath Narayen Kho[illegible] said they had made a bad bargain, and to purchase the building for 4 lakhs of rupees would not be the proper mode to get out of it.

The following letter from Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, on the subject, which had been circulated among the members, was tak[illegible]n as read:—

B mbay, 25th January 1876.

H. W. BARROW, Esq., Secretary, Town Council and Clerk Municipal Corporation,

SIR,—I would have appended the remarks noted below to the statement of the Municipal Commissioner, circu-lated last week but for my being otherwise engaged. I request you therefore to attach this to the statement as my minute on the subject of the purchase of the Municipal office premises from Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, to be read before the Council when the same may happen to be discussed.

Mr. Pedder seems to have gone through his figures care-fully. He considers the proposed purchase beneficial to the Municipality, and as is useful with him, seems desirous, if I am right, to get the benefit secured to the Municipality. With this laudable object he has put the statement before the Council in as fair a shape as it could be possible to do.

I regret, however, that I fail to see that such a good case has been made out as would justify the Council, to recommend for adoption by the Municipal Corporation a proposition for the purchase of Mr. Wadia's house on the terms contained in Mr. Pedder's statement. Of course I am open to conviction, but in the meantime I feel bound to oppose the suggestion for the purchase. I shall briefly state why.

In the first place I object with due deference to Mr. Pedder, to the way in which the case is proposed to be put before the Council, as it confounds tenancy with proprietorship. The way referred to is no doubt convenient, perhaps allowable, for the purpose of evading the law which prevents the Municipality from being indebted to private parties, but it won't obviate the fact of the Municipality being considered the responsible purchaser of Mr. Wadia's property for a very high sum, so soon as the terms enumerated in Mr Pedder's statement are accepted. The sum proposed to be paid, let it be in one whole sum or by [illegible]stalments as suggested

WORKING AND TRAFFIC OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Fort William, January 18, 1876.

READ the following papers:—

From Government of Bombay, No. 999, dated 20th September 1875, and enclosures.

Certain statements comparing the working of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with that of [illegible] Railways.

Public Works Department Resolution No. 2756 R, dated 17th November 1875.

OBSERVATIONS.—The average number of passengers carried per train-mile, and the average number of vehicles attached to the trains on the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Bombay Baroda and Central India and Eastern Bengal Railways during the three half-years ending December 1874 were as follows:—

	Number of Passengers per train-mile.				Average number of vehicles per passenger train.			
	1st-half 1873	2nd half 1873	1st-half 1874	2nd half 1874	1st-half 1873	2nd half 1873	1st-half 1874	2nd half 1874
E India Railway ...	211	208	220	228	19·31	19·44	20·32	21·03
G I P Railway	170	174	157	134	13·18	12·90	12·81	12·25
B B & C I Railway..	204	198	201	--	10·82	14·81	14·46	--
Eastern Bengal Railway	219	185	206	--	14·78	14·44	13·56	--

2. Even allowing for the severe gradients of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the loads on their Railway seem small, and it is necessary that it should be considered and reported, (1), whether the traffic in passengers cannot be improved by a modification in the rates and fares, and (2), whether, in default of getting a sufficient passenger traffic, mixed trains should not be run in all cases so as to afford full loads for the wagons.

3. The following figures of the average loads carried per goods train-mile also show that the waggons and trucks are not loaded up to more than half their capable carrying capacity:—

Railways.	Average number of tons of goods per train-mile.				Average number of vehicles per goods train.			
	1st-half 1873	2nd-half 1873	1st-half 1874	2nd-half 1874	1st-half 1873	2nd-half 1873	1st-half 1874	2nd-half 1874
East Indian.....	105	108	118	99	27·32	26·72	26·16	26·03
G I P Railway.....	86	72	82	8	21·25	21·30	22·[illegible]	0·73
B B & C India	102	83	74·[illegible]	--	20·[illegible]	24·[illegible]	[illegible]	--
Eastern Bengal Railway	14·1	9·[illegible]	13·[illegible]	--	27·3	[illegible]	[illegible]	--

4. The goods rates require serious attention. A thorough investigation should be made, and it should be ascertained, with the help of the local Civil Officers, whether the Railway serves the whole of the traffic of the Districts traversed by it, or whether there is any large proportion that still uses the roads.

5. The mode of working the traffic over the Ghats should also be considered in view of ascertaining whether the present arrangements are the most econo-mical that can be adopted.

6. The attention of the Bombay Government should be invited to Circular No. 1 R of 1870, and a report requested showing what has been done since 1870 in improving the carrying capacity of vehicles, how much remains to be done, and in what way and in what time it is proposed to *complete* the necessary improvements. A complete programme of future operations in this direction should be forwarded.

7. The Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Rail-way should be asked to explain what difficulty there is in ascertaining at any time in which direction the pre-ponderance of traffic lies, and what arrangements he would propose in order that he and the traffic officials might have full information on this point. Also what measures he would take to regulate the up and down traffic, so that empty running might be reduced to a minimum.

8. As regards coal, the attention of the Government of Bombay should be drawn to Public Works Depart-ment No. 566 R, dated 2nd March 1875, intimating that the East Indian Railway Company is prepared to carry coal for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at 1 6/8 pie per mound per mile, and an enquiry should be made as to whether this concession has been availed of at the Jubbulpore end of the line so as to free the coal from the Nerbudda Company's mines for use to as great a distance westward as it can economically be used compared with English coal, until delivery of coal is commenced from the pits at Wurrora in the Wardah Valley. All future indents for the supply of English coal should be sent up to the Government of India for orders, and it should further be considered how far seaborne country coal from Bengal might be made use of in preference to coal from England.

MAINTENANCE.

9. The charge for "Inspectors' and Platelayers' salaries" on the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways was as follows:—

Half-years.	Total cost.		Per open mile maintained.		Per mile of track, including sidings.	
	E.I.	G.I.P.	E.I.	G.I.P	E.I.	G.I.P.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st half, 1873	81,310	94,906	63·45	74·52	41·22	54·31
2nd half, „ ...	81,284	95,235	63·50	74 07	41·25	54 03
1st half, 1874	78,299	85 963	61·17	67·88	39·70	47 38
2nd half, „ ...	74,843	81,999	56 14	64 76	38·48	45 66

10. The reason why the cost per mile maintained is from 10 to 25 per cent. in excess of the cost on the East Indian Railway should be fully explained, and im-mediate steps should be taken to reduce the expendi-ture wherever possible.

11. The expenses under "Maintenance [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

[illegible] [50 shillings
[illegible], and whether any
[illegible]ments are offered to drivers for practising
[illegible] in the use of coal. On some of the other
[illegible]d Railways drivers are allowed a premium
[illegible]e in oil and fuel. It should be reported
[illegible]y similar inducement is offered on the
[illegible]ian Peninsula Railway.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON EXPENSES.

[illegible]he charges under all the items of expenditure
[illegible]favourably with the East Indian Railway.
[illegible]tement No. III (b) it appears that the cost
[illegible] vehicle miles for "Salaries of Foremen" was
[illegible] per cent. higher on the Great Indian Peninsula
[illegible] Office expenses were 75 to 200 per cent
[illegible]wages for repairs 50 to 350 per cent. higher;
[illegible]r cleaning and oiling upwards of 1,000 per
[illegible]her, and stores for cleaning and oiling 50 to
[illegible]nt. higher. It is difficult to avoid the con-
[illegible]at there is something radically wrong in the
[illegible]eat of this Department. An immediate and
[illegible]y enquiry should be made into every branch of
[illegible]re connected with it.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]he cost of the Train Staff was absolutely
[illegible]n the Great Indian Peninsula Railway—

	E. I. Ry.	G. I. P. Ry.
	Rs.	Rs.
[illegible]f, 1873.....	1,93,492.....	2,30,576
[illegible]alf, "	1,88,163.....	2,17,967
[illegible]f, 1874.....	2,48,042*.....	2,44,623
[illegible]alf, "	1,87,279.....	2,27,338

* Famine traffic.

[illegible] these figures are viewed in relation to the
[illegible]one on the two lines, the disproportion is con-
[illegible]y intensified, *vide* Table IV (b). There is no
[illegible]t reason why the cost should differ so much on
[illegible]ese, and the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula
[illegible]y, should be required to take immediate steps
[illegible]being the expenditure.

Under clothing the Great Indian Peninsula
[illegible]y paid in all 1873 and 1874 Rs. 67,691 against
[illegible],731 on the East Indian Railway. Here, too,
[illegible]eems to be an unnecessary amount of expenditure
Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which requires
[illegible]nation.

The charge for printing, stationery and tickets
[illegible] disproportionately high on the Great Indian
[illegible]ula Railway, *vide* Table IV [b], and requires
[illegible]ion.

[illegible]m.—Ordered, that this Resolution, with copy of
[illegible]ttee[illegible] referred to, be forwarded to the Govern-
[illegible] of Bombay for [illegible] report.

[illegible] great many questions are involved, a separate
[illegible]hen be made on each subject.

[illegible]rther communication will be made hereafter on
[illegible]bject of the Supervising and General Establish-
[illegible]harges. O. H. DIUKENS, Colonel R. A.,
Secretary.

THE PKINCE IN THE TERAIE.

(Pioneer's Special Correspondent.)

[illegible]far as sport is concerned, the Prince's jungle tour
[illegible]t began with bright auspices. None of the suite,
[illegible]ever, have had better luck. Two other detachments,
[illegible]ent ten elephants in each, also took the field yes-
[illegible]y (Wednesday, 9th). One of these parties had
[illegible] high resolve that tiger, and tiger alone, should be
[illegible]noble game. It was not an absolute blank for this
[illegible]chment, but it was worse. Only one tiger was seen,
[illegible]nly one man saw him. *Le plus belle fille ne peut*
[illegible]que as qu'elle a : and Dr. Russel, happening to have
[illegible]shot in the first gun he clutched, could only give
[illegible]ow that. It probably just titillated him agreeably
[illegible]e did not stay to have the excitation renewed.
[illegible]her sportsman heard the shot, saw the tall grass
[illegible], and fired into it; but the grass did not roar or give
[illegible]ymptomof being the worse, nor did any animal
[illegible]m it. And so the operations of that detachment came
[illegible]onclusion with no other result than that of having
[illegible]n a tiger some amusement in picking out his pellets.
[illegible]econd (or rather third) party alone made a bag,
[illegible]as it was. They were modest in their aims, all
[illegible]f fish that might come in their net. Nevertheless,
[illegible] only fish were a jungle-fowl and a fox. The
[illegible]ions in the first day of the campaign may be
[illegible]ed up as follows.—Forty elephants and some
[illegible]y sportsmen, many of them among the best shots
[illegible]e world, were occupied during from four to seven
[illegible]s in compassing the ruin of a fowl and a fox.
[illegible]e is a ludicrous look of disproportion between
[illegible]s and end in this. It calls to memory that King
[illegible]anoe who has earned a sarcastic immortality by
[illegible]hing up the hill with 20,000 men and then—
[illegible]hing down again. I dare say this disproportion
[illegible]be lessened as we go on, but it must always be
[illegible]t to the eye of a novice from England. At present
[illegible]have about 120 elephants in camp. And a very
[illegible]night, by the bye, these hundred and twenty
[illegible]s on Tuesday when marshalled in lines
[illegible]alute the Prince on his way to N-ini T-l.
[illegible], our outcome in the way of bag has thus far been
[illegible]ecopic. It will probably be better this evening;
before the elephants with the sportsmen had been
[illegible]n an hour from camp, we in camp had heard at least
[illegible]ty shots. Some at least of these shots must re-
[illegible]ent carcasses. When we enter Nepaul there will be,
[illegible]the chance only, but the certainty of sport. But if
[illegible]redit side of the account presents, as it no doubt
[illegible], a goodly number of slain tigers, some leopards
[illegible]ape, and bears, besides deer and wild-fowl, just
[illegible]t what a monstrous item there will be in the debit
[illegible]in the shape of the eight hundred elephants which
[illegible]Maharaja Jung Bahadoor will bring with him to
[illegible]mass, in addition to the one hundred and twenty of
[illegible]. Nine hundred and twenty elephants! why,
to near the top of the porch. The Mussulman who was uppermost took a peep, and finding Mahomed Asharaf lying flat on his back on the roof, and apparently asleep with the crease by his side rather imprudently called out to his comrade lower down, "our friend is here." (The police were until then somewhat doubtful as to the culprit being there at all.) Mahomed Asharaf at once got up, and seizing his crease flew at these knights of the baton who had undertaken this dangerous ascent to get him hanged; but long before he used his crease, every thing he wanted was accomplished, for the Mussulman constables at once lost his balance in the excitement, and fell on his comrade, whose head was at his feet, and both of them fell on the stone pavement, the Mussulman fracturing his skull and dying instantaneously, and his comrade broke several of his bones. The latter is not yet out of danger. All this was too much for poor Mahomed Asharaf, who at once became weary of his life, and next morning concluded this tragical affair by first stabbing himself in the abdomen, and failing to get rid of his life in this way, jumped headlong from the minaret and died instantaneously. The crowd which surrounded the mosque fled in all directions, and it was not till all were sure he was dead that any policeman ventured to approach the corpse. Rumour has it that the lad would not have killed himself in this way if he had not the previous day come to know of the death of the old woman he had stabbed, by seeing her body buried in the grave-yards attached to the mosque.

THE DILEMMA.

(Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for January.)

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of February 9.

THE party, which came off on the evening of the day above described, began at eight o'clock, at which time Mrs. Yorke appeared in her pretty little drawing-room, attired in a very becoming grey silk dress, her soft bands of hair set off by a little arrangement of lace and ribbon that hardly deserved the name of cap, and altogether looking by the subdued candle-light more like what Arthur's sister might be than his mother. The dining room was set out with tea and coffee, under superintendence of a waiter assisted by the parlour-maid; and thither the guests repaired on arrival, before being ushered into the drawing-room. They were some sixteen in number, the gentlemen being for the most part clergymen; while Mr. Drewitt [illegible] solicitor, was almost more than clerical in manner, [illegible] transacting legal business for the dean and chapter; and Arthur could not but notice that the only ladies invited were married and middle-aged, with the single exception of Sophie Colson, who came with her mother and brother. There was no one, therefore, to act as a counter-attraction to the fascinations towards whom almost all the singlemen adopted a tone of gallantry which was evidently customary. Penelope and the suitors, thought Yorke, looking on grimly, except that there is no Ulysses, and that Penelope seems nothing loath to have them feasting in her house. The three bachelor clergymen were Mr. Rawlings, rector of a parish in the town, a big, middle-aged man, in a slipshod white necktie, with a loud voice, and free and easy manner; Mr. Chanter the minor canon, who wore his hair parted down the middle, and although still young, was already inclined to obesity; and Mr. Tritton, a young curate, with light curly hair and a smooth boyish face. Mr. Rawlings shook hands familiarly with his hostess, much as if he had been the family lawyer, and knew a good deal to her disadvantage, and nodding to the company generally, sat down in an easy-chair, and crossing his legs and resting his elbows on the arms of it, looked about him with his mouth open and under jaw protruding, as if he held the company rather cheap. Mr. Chanter paid his greetings in a more respectful but still confidential manner. The light-haired curate took Mrs. Yorke's hand with a fervent manner, casting, as he did so, a deferential look in her face.

For three long hours the party lasted. First, there was general conversation about nothing in particular, although with occasional reference to India, in which, however, the company seemed generally to wait for Mr. Rawlings to take the lead, while that gentleman seemed disposed on this occasion to be silent. Then Mr. Chanter, who had a fine deep voice, sang, "O ruddier than the cherry!" Miss Colson accompanying him. Then there was more conversation, carried on apparently with the understanding that it should on no account bear on any topic in which anybody could by any possibility take any interest, everybody in short except Mr. Rawlings having put on company manners for the occasion; and then Mr. Chanter sang a duet with the young lady, and later a second solo. Whist was proposed; but as Mr. Rawlings, who was understood to be the great player, was not in the humour, the scheme fell through. That gentleman, indeed, seemed to be a good deal out of humour. To young Colson coming near his chair he vouchsafed the remark, "Well, Johnny, how are things getting on at the bank; what's the rate of discount?" On another occasion, when Mr. Chanter was singing, he beckoned to the young curate to come towards him, and on the latter meekly obeying, said in an audible voice, "What's that thing Chanter is making all that noise about?" in a tone to imply that singing was an accomplishment quite beneath contempt.

No wonder, thought Yorke, trying to suppress a yawn, while silence fell on the company, that Morgan backed out of this. He is a man of more sense than I supposed.

At last the waiter announced supper, and the party adjourned to the dining-room; but as they had all talked themselves out before sitting down, the meal although prolonged was not lively. But when eating had quite ended, and it seemed as if the party must at need t[illegible] receptacle for sound doctrine. The people who lived in the parish were mostly Dissenters, or did not go to any place of worship. And it was the pew-rents, he added, that made up the incumbent's income. Without them the charge would not be worth holding.

After dinner Arthur and his mother went to afternoon service at the cathedral. "I used to go here both morning and evening," said Mrs. Yorke as they walked home afterwards; "but Rebecca made such a point of my going to hear William, that I feel it a duty to attend St. Clement's in the morning; it is the curate preaches in the afternoon, you know. William has quite the gift of preaching, of course, and very striking and beautiful his sermons are; but I must say I prefer the cathedral service. There is a devotional aspect about it which you miss in the other, don't you think so? the cloistered aisles, you know, and the children clad in white casting up their souls to heaven—it imparts such a devotional feeling to the mind."

"Very much so—only I wish the little scamps had not pinched each other so during the service; and as for the lay vicars, they were the most thoroughly irreverent set of fellows I ever saw in my life. They could not have looked about them more if they had been singing at a music hall."

"My dear Arthur, how can you talk in that way! You really have brought the most shocking notions with you from India. You need not bring tea just yet," she said to the maid as they entered the house; "perhaps," she added, by way of explanation to her son, "Mr. Rawlings or Mr. Chanter will look in presently. They do so occasionally of a Sunday afternoon to take a little rest after the labours of the day." But neither of these gentlemen paid her a visit on that evening.

Yorke was much exercised in mind next morning whether, before starting for town to keep an appointment with his tailor, he should speak to his mother regarding her way of life. These men, young and middle-aged, dangling about her, must probably know that she had merely a life-interest in her comfortable little income; did she believe that they were really in love with her, or did she take them to be merely intending to carry on a flirtation? and if so, was an understanding of this sort decorous for a woman of her age? But he abstained from inviting any confidences on the subject, feeling that there would be no use in doing so. And he did not communicate the half-formed idea of pursuading her to leave Wiltonbury for a while, and to travel with him or live elsewhere. After all, he could be with her only for a time, and why break up the home which satisfied her tastes? The things that jarred on his senses did not reach her. Above all, he felt that anything he might say would probably be communicated to Rawlings, who, he gathered from sundry remarks let fall by his mother, was the person she usually went to for advice, and might either lead to the man's making a declaration, or to some fresh impertinence on his part. But Yorke went back to London dull at heart, and feeling more lonely than ever. The vision of a home life had been dissipated by this short experience. What is there repulsive about me, he thought, that I cannot only get no woman to love me, but that even my own mother and sister do not care a pin about me?

A day or two afterwards he received a letter from his mother announcing the birth of another niece "You will be rejoiced to hear, my dearest Arthur, that your fond mother's heart has been relieved at last from its anxieties by this happy event. It was a terrible night for me, as dear William, thinking my nerves might be upset, insisted on my going home and leaving Rebecca with the nurse and the doctor. How I got any sleep, I am sure I don't know. There is a very good account this afternoon, but I have not been allowed to see our precious invalid yet; and oh, my dear Arthur, I was almost forgetting to tell you that an invitation has just come for us to dine at the palace the day after to-morrow, with such a kind apology for the short invitation. I have accepted, of course, for both of us." But Yorke pleaded town engagements, and gave a similar excuse later on when informed that the Wiltonbury Club only awaited his return to give a public dinner in his honour. His visits to Wiltonbury were made henceforward for the most part at unexpected times, and the evenings spent on such occasions at the vicarage, which was safe from the intrusion of Rawlings and the other frequenters of the little house by the Close.

Yorke had several bachelor friends in town, and once set in the way to further introductions, soon found himself in the full swing of the London season. He had got over the *mauvaise honte* which oppressed him as a lad. Everybody, he used to fancy in the time of his obscurity, was disposed to look down on the obscure subaltern of native Infantry; but nobody could want to slight the decorated lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, who was one of the most fortunate and rising men in the service. Mutiny heroes had not gone out of fashion, and Yorke found himself welcomed and petted to the top of his bent. Always the London season has charms for the young of both sexes; but to be thoroughly enjoyed, it must come as it did to Yorke, with all the freshness of a new revelation.

And this is the man, he thought to himself sometimes, in the brief intervals allowed for reflection, who had made a vow to practise misanthropy, and never look in a woman's eyes again. I used to flatter myself that if I was not attractive, I had at least the merit of constancy. Yet here I am, as frivolous and pleasure-loving as any empty-headed fellow in London. And is it due to my constancy, I wonder, that I have not fallen in love again, or is it that the women make so much of the men, and are so easily won, that they cease to be attractive? And yet the one perfect woman I have seen was easily won too, though not by me. And then for a time he would fall to musing over the past, wondering idly what had been Olivia's fate.

(To be continued.)

being pumped out dry and in a safe position.

"Till Thursday, October 28, employed trimming coal, filling up our fresh water from the shore and squaring up. At 11 a.m. got under way, with a light northerly breeze, and proceeded on the passage for Valparaiso. Draught 15ft. 9in. and 15ft. 7in. Our stock of bread weighed 450lb. saved, and about a barrel of flour; every perishable in the lazarette and store-rooms spoiled.

"Estimate the quantity of coals thrown overboard to be about 60 tons, more or less. Since leaving the bay the ship has made no water, and is apparently no worse from being on the ground, and we have had some hard weather to contend with.

"October 26, the American sealing schooner Golden West, of New London in passing the bay, saw us at anchor, and hauled in to see if we required any assistance; finding there was none wanted, she proceeded, bound from Orange Bay, where she had been at anchor four days, to the Diego Ramerizz after seals. The captain told me he was well acquainted with the neighbourhood but was never in this bay before, and was surprised to find it such a snug place. The name of the bay I do not know as I have no chart with it on. It is inside a small island, about two miles to the north-westward of Point Lort. There is only room for two or three vessels, anchorage six fathoms, sandy bottom, good holding ground, and no dangers but what are above water or buoyed with kelp; it is sheltered from all winds; fresh water and wood for fitting plenty. We saw no signs of life, only birds until the 23rd. A canoe came into the bay from the north with five native Fuegians; they came alongside, and were perfectly naked. Next day five more canoes full of natives came, all naked, male and female; they had no weapons, only bone-headed fishing spears. They could all shout 'Biskit and knipe.' I would only allow one of them on deck; they appeared harmless, but ravenous as wolves; and I should think any one so unfortunate as to be cast away among them would fare hard, as there are some vile animal types among them. They seem just to dodge about from one bay to another, looking for something to eat, and have no fixed habitation.

"I omitted to mention that after the tug boat left us, a stowaway turned out from below, named Michael Costello. He has proved worth his food. He is a hard working chap, and worth two or three sailors at hard work.

"The sail-locker was filled with water, and the sails had to remain there nearly three weeks before there was an opportunity to dry them. They don't seem to be much the worse.

"Since leaving the bay have had a succession of strong N. W. winds. Consequently our progress has been very slow; in fact, have had an almost dead beat up to 40S. On November 12, one of the boys we had from the Indefatigable, Thomas Evans, fell from the main royal yard overboard. Fortunately, he got hold of the life buoy thrown him; launched the gig, picked him up, and on board in less than 15 minutes from the time he fell, and a big sea running at the time. He sustained no serious injury, and was at work again in a few days all right.

"Arrived at Valparaiso November 27, 134 days. And necessary documents I shall forward after having survey, &c. I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 16th of September, with inclosed invoice of cargo. With the assistance of Messrs. Balfour, Williamson, and Co., I think I shall be able to do all well as possible for the benefit of all concerned. "I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"EDWARD S. EROS, Master River Boyne.

"Messrs. Hargrove, Fergusson, and Jackson, Chapel-street, Liverpool."

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